Great, about the year 1720, and though it has ween added to and built out by all subsequent emperors and empresses, its general character is the same as that of all the houses built by the under of St. Petersburg. Even its yellow for is always renewed. It has been thought ange that though the castle commands a splendid view of the sea and the navy, to which Peter paid special attention, its main front should have been turned landward. Between the palace and the sea, however, there is a beautiful garden which descends in terraces, adorned with fountains and waterfalls. The oaks and lime trees standing in the garden were planted by Peter himself. Under these trees are the smaller buildings of Marie and Monplaisir, being wings of the larger edifice. It was from Marly that the great Peter loved to contemplate his infant fleet moored beneath the batteries of

The furniture is of the date of Peter, and was used by him. His bed also remains, as well as a table and a small box made by the Czar carpenter, and in the castle are the works of a watch which he once took to pieces to find out "how the wheels went round." There is also a pond in the garden which Peter caused to be dug and afterwards stocked with Prussian carp, which were taught to answer the summons of a bell to be fed with rye flour.

In Monplaisir there is a low Dutch-built sum-mer house, dating from Peter's reign, wherein the Empress Elizabeth used to amuse herself by cooking her own dinner. It contains many stings of celebrated Dutch masters. In another room Peter's dressing-gown, nightcap and slippers are preserved and exhibited. The water-works in the garden are generally considered as but little inferior to those of Versailles.

The Hermitage Palace is close to Peterhof, and also dates from the time of Peter the Great. It is chiefly remarkable for its Chinese pictures and for a contrivance by which the dishes and plates descend from the table through grooves cut in the floor, and are replaced by others without any servant being seen. The English Park is on the right-hand side of the road coming from Oranienbaum. Around it are many ages, the most interesting being the Berezovy Domik, or Bird cottage, thatched with atraw and built by Catherine II. A fine road leads through the park to the Belvedere, finished by Nicolas in 1856. Adthe lower garden of old palace of Peterhof is Alexandria, the private grounds of the Emperor, where he resides when at Peterhof. Among the imperial sottages around it is a small house from the roof of which Nicolas I, with a telescope, used to watch the movements of the Anglo-French squadron in front of Cronstadt, during the Crim-

sined from the gardens. The Palace of Oranienbaum was built in 1724 by Menshittoff and confiscated on his attainder. It subsequently became the favorite residence of Peter III. Between all these palaces and St. Petersburg are the islands. They are to the Russian capital what Central Park is to New York-only in summer perhaps more charming.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION. Probable Composition of the Tribunal-New

Facts Concerning the Charges.

pecial to the Indianapotts Journal. London, July 21 .- It is now stated that Justice Bower, of the Court of Appeals; Justice Wills, of the Court of Queen's Bench, and Lord Watson, of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, will compose the Parnell commission. No notice has as yet been served upon the Attorney-general or the Solicitor-general. Hon. Reginald Brett, addressing a meeting at Lostwithiel, last evening, expressed his belief that the Times had fallen into a trap. Eighteen months ago, he said, an ex-member of the House of Commons offered to produce documentary proof of Mr. Parnell's complicity in the Phoenix Park murders, on condition that he

he be paid 100,000 pounds. He was requested to lay the matter before Lord Hartington, and did so, with the result that the latter refused to believe the documents, the author or that Mr. Parnell was in any way connected with the out-Is is believed by Mr. Brett and many others that the same man furnished the Times with the document it published and those it still has'

should not be known in the transaction, and that

in reserve. Brett is convinced that the paper's Last evening's vote on Mr. Labouchere's motion declaring Mr. Convbeare guilty of a breach of privilege, instead of a gross libel, is still a peculiar circumstance connected with it. It is understood that Lord Hartington supported the motion until the last minute, when he was induced to change his mind and vote with the government. Mr. Chamberlain voted with the

HENRY M. STANLEY.

English Military Men Jealous of His Probable Success in Relieving Khartoum.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. London, July 21 .- Later news received this afternoon tends to confirm the report that Stanley is really on his way to Khartoum. It also appears that Emin Pasha has left the neighborhood of the Albert Nyanza and is advancing to meet Stanley. The probability of the success of Stanley in relieving Khartoum is regarded with downright jealousy in military circles in London especially among official soldiers. Lord Charles Beresford, who took part in the disastrous Nile expedition, admitted, this evening, the possibility of the white pasha being Stanley, and, in giving his reasons why an undisciplined body, chiefly composed of natives, should be able to mplish a feat which proved too much for the Nile expedition, said: "It must be borne in mind that since that expedition a great change has come over the state of affairs. Then the whole surrounding country was fanatically devoted to the Mahdi. Now, if we are to believe the reports which have reached Cairo from the European captives, and from informa-tion derived from other sources, great dissatis-faction against the false prophet prevails, and at the first approach of a hostile force his followers said to be prepared to go over to the enemy. In my opinion, if the white pashs is really Stanley, he has undoubtedly some time since captured Khartoum, and official news from him cannot much longer be delayed."

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE POPE. Les Vigorously Protests Against the German

Ruler's Proposed Visit to Rome. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, July 21,-Emperor William is expected to meet King Humbert in Rome, in September. The Pope, being apprised of this fact, has sent a vigorous protest to Prince Bismark, declaring that the Emperor's presence at Rome would be an act of hostility toward the Vatican. especially during the pending crisis with the Italian government. Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, has also sent circulars to the nuncios to Bavaria and Austria, asking them to use their influence with those governments to induce them to advise Emperor William that his interview with King Humbert must be at a place remote from Rome. Mgr. Galimberti sought a conference with Prince Henry of Reuss, the German embassador at Vienna, and made an urgent representation. declaring that an interview with King Humbert in Some would render the Pope's position intolerable, and probably precipitate his departure. Signor Crispi holds that there has been an arrangement, hitherto, that no ruling sovereign should be received in Rome, in deference to Catholic sentiment. Monarchs meeting Victor Emmanuel or Humbert have avoided sanctioning, by their presence at the Quirinal, the Pope's a, and the Vatican has not failed to draw advantage from this fact, using it as proof that the Italian government's occupation of the Pope's territory was not definitive, even in the eyes of Italy's allies. Signor Crispi, it is understood, attaches the greatest significance to the matter. The National Zeitung quotes the Italia as representing the views of the Italian government, to the effect that the Emperor's visit will be a guarantee of Italian unity. Emperor William, in his address to the Reichstag. approved the alliance with united Italy. If he now hesitates to come to Rome he will contradict his declared policy. In resolving to visit King Humbert in the capital of Italy the Emperor has given proof that he under stands the situation. Thus argues the Italia. On the other hand, Cardinal Rampella's note alludes to the services which the Vatican has rendered the German government in influencing the Catholic party at the last election for members of the Reichstag, and also in assisting Prince Bismarck to modify the Kulturkampt, The impression grows in the official circle that the Vatican will defend Signor Crispi on this point; that the influence of the Prince Regent of Bavaria and the Emperor of Austria will be brought to bear in order to induce Emperor

THE MANDEVILLE CASE.

or Florence as the place of meeting.

liam not to go to Rome, and to select Milan

The Suicide of Dr. Ridley-Sensational Evidence at the loquest. LONDON, July 21.—The inquest on the body of Dr. James Ridley, the medical attendant at Tuliamore jail, who killed himself rather than give testimony as to the treatment received by Mr. Mandeville, has been adjourned until Fri- | ing.

day next. The utmost interest attaches to the case, and particularly to the papers of the decrased, which were seized by the coroner. These documents are believed to contain a confession that the harshness of Mr. Mandeville's treatment was prompted by persons in high quarters, and doubt is expressed that they will ever be produced. The Freeman says: "Had Ridley been a worse man he would have faced examination. but, not being dead to human feeling, he ended his life in a moment of overwhelming shame." The Mandeville inquest was resumed to-day. A great sensation was caused by the evidence of Daniel Goulding, who was formerly a warden in Tullamore jail. Goulding deposed that on the evening of Nov. 22 the governor of the jail said he had received orders to strip Mr. Mandeville; that he [the witness] and the other five wardens entered the prisoner's cell and found nit sleeping soundly; that the chief warden shook the prisoner rudely and aroused him; that Mr. Mandeville resisted, but was soon stripped naked; and that he cried, "For decency's rake, leave my shirt," whereupon the warden gave him his shirt, in which he lay the rest of the night, refusing to put on the prison garb. The witness said he was aware that Mr. Mandeville had been punished for periods never before recorded in the warden's book. The inquest was adjourned.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Fend Between Him and His Mother Bismark's Restraining Power.

Henry Labouchere, in New York World, The intended visit to England of the Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia has been postponed until September, when they will be the

guests of the Queen at Balmoral. The Pal! Mall Gazette contained last week sensational announcement to the effect that the Empress Victoria had been put almost under arrest on the death of her nusband. I am told on fair authority that these are the facts, but I cannot absolutely wouch for them. They are however, openly stated in Berlin. The Empress was supposed to have obtained certain documents. These, it is said, she handed over to her mother when the latter came to Berlin, and the Queen carried them off with her. When the Prince of Wales was in Berlin for the funeral of the late Emperor be tried to arrange matters but failed, for he was not empowered to return documents. It is farther said, but this seems improbable, that certain securities are missing, and that the will of the late Emperor is to be contested. One thing is certain, namely, that there is a bitter feud betwen the Empress and her son, and our Queen is in a high state of indignation. If the Queen has been so reprehensibly indiscreet as to bring Prussian state or family papers from Germany or to accept the custody of such, Lord Salisbury had better make it his business to see that they are returned at once, as it is certain that in the end her Majesty will be forced to give them up, and any dispute or scandal on such a subject would be mortifying, discreditable and dangerous to the country. On the other hand, if the story which has been current at Berlin for the last month is untrue, let a public and peremptory contradiction appear without further delay. The story of the Empress having been put under arrest arose, no doubt, from the fact that on the death of the sovereign the sentinels are always doubled around the palace in which his remains are lying, and that the new Emperor ordered a cordon to be drawn in order to fluc out what newspaper reporters were within the palace or what ones asked for admission, as he wished to prevent any detailed information of what had occurred being prematurely published. It is probable that the German Emperor will ot commit any particular act of folly so long as Prince Bismarck, for whom he has great respect remains to the fore. But when the Prince has dissapeared from public affairs it is very likely that Germany will have troubles both at home and abroad. The Emperor is far more of a fendalist than the Prince. On the other hand the short reign of the Emperor has party, Herr Von Puttkamer had for long done Prince Bismark's dirty work. He had convertfirce by the official pressure that he exercised over them. His dismissal will render it almost impossible to revert to this system; and the Liberal party will be henceforward more largey represented in the Chamber. This, together with the Emperor's autocratic notions, will sooner or later lead to a collision, and knowing this, it is possible the Emperor will try to avert it by plunging the country into a foreign war. In the meanwhile he will draw closer to Russia, and thus Lord Salisbury's absurd folly of promising our aid to Italy on condition that she would join the triple alliance, and thus inflict a blow upon Russia, has proved, as might have been antici-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

John Morley Defends the Irish National League on the Ground of Necessity. London, July 21 -- Mr. John Morley to-day addressed the miners at Morpeth, and afterward spoke at a barquet on the occasion of the opening of a Liberal club at that place. In the course of his remarks, in which he denounced coercion in Ireland, he said that he was told on authority that the Parnell investigating commission would have a good year's steady work before it. He wondered whether the public realized that fact. He did not believe that the country desired that the charges against Mr. Parnell should be mixed up with those against thirty or forty other persons. If the commission bill was passed as it now stood there was a possibility of opening the way for accusations against any number of persons in Ireland through the disclosures that might be made. The commission would cause more confusion, ill-will and anarchy than he cared to contemplate. Whatever was the result, it ought not to alter their determination to do justice to Ireland. Even if it should be proved that the National League was, in some respects, a criminal organization, they had the terrible, damning fact that such an organization was needed to open the eyes of England to the wrongs of Ireland, and to force Parliament to rescue tenants from the grasp of the rack-renter and the

Natalie and Her Faithless Husband. London, July 21.-Queen Natalie, of Servia, who arrived at the Hague to-night, has further cause for complaint against the Berlin government. She accuses Count Von Bray-Steinburg. the German minister at Belgrade, of urging King Milan to contract a marriage with one of the Saxe-Altenbourg princesses. The Servian Premier approves the project. Nothing will be done openly until a divorce has been The proceedings move slowly. A powerful section of the higher Servian clergy opposes a divorce and denies the competence of the synod to interfere. The attitude of the clergy being likely to prevent the granting of a divorce, the friends of Queen Natalie have renewed negotiations for a separation under the terms offered her at Wiesbaden.

Mysterious Double Murder. special to the Indianapolis Journal EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 21.—Partial partienlars of a mysterious double murder were brought to this city this evening . by Mr. John Rasch, a salesman for one of the leading wholesale houses of the city. He says that the bodies of two men were discovered, this morning, in Big Buck creek, about five miles from Livermore, Ky. They had evidently been murdered and then strapped together and thrown into the creek. The skulls of both men had been split with an ax, and the bodies bore other marks of violence. They had evidently been dead several days, and were in such a state of decomposition that they could not be recognized. The whole affair is a complete mystery to the people of that locality, as no one is known to be missing, though loggers and hoop-pole cutters are coming and going daily, and the impression is that they are of these migratory characters. The bodies were found in the receding waters of the creek, after a freshet. Nothing was found upon their persons to indicate who they are. The county authorities will institute a rigid investigation and endeavor to discover the murderers.

American Chess Congress, NEW YORK, July 21 .- The American Chesa Congress to-night elected J. Spencer Turner president and F. Rose treasurer. These gentlemen will fix the date of championship games for some time in January. For the first prize, \$1,000 and a tropby, the following will compete: Blackburn and Guazeberg, of England: Tschquey. St. Petersburg; McKenzie. New York; Wennower.

Vienna: Burrill, Boston; Mohle, of America, and Pollock, of England. Criminal Train-Wrecking. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 21.-The cannonhall passenger train, on the Alabama division of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, ran through an open switch, thirty miles from this city, yesterday. The engine turned over and the engineer and fireman were fatally injured. The switch had been misplaced by two negroes, who were caught last night and both confessed. They were taken to Cleveland to escape lynch-

New York; Basquez, Mexico; Rosenthold, Paris;

Gumagle, Mexico; Burns, England; Inglich,

GOSSIP FROM THE CAPITAL

A Sample of the Red Tape Style of Doing Business in the Treasury Department.

Congressmen Who Once Were Farmers, but Have Outgrown Their Vocations-Unpleasant Treatment of White-House Callers.

TREASURY RED TAPE. Trying to Find Authority to Make a Payment

That Was Adjusted Years Ago. special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 21 .- Some time ago Congress passed a bill for the relief of A. B. Tyan. This bill authorizes the payment to Tyan of a sum equal to the amount expended by him in relieving the sufferings of American Hebrews

who emigrated to Jerusalem soon after the civil war. Those who can remember back twenty years will recollect that there was a great deal of suffering among these Hebrews, owing to the persecutions of the Sultan. Hundreds of them left Jerusalem and went down to Joppa, in Syria, where they would have starved but for the aid extended by Victor Beauboucher, then United States consul at Jerusalem. The consul expended \$4,000 or \$5,000, which had been contributed by A. B. Tyan, a wealthy banker. Several years ago Congress passed a bill autherizing the Secretary of State to reimburse Beauboucher for the money thus expended. It was discovered, however, that this gentleman had only been the agent for the expenditure of the money, and that he was not a subject for congressional relief. This year, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, the act for the relief of Beauboucher was repealed and another law enacted directing that payment be made of the amount advanced by Tyan. This amount is payable to Tyan upon the order of the Secretary of State. The Treasury officials, however, have undoubtedly not properly read the act, and they labor under the impression that it is to be paid through the customary channels. True to their instincts, in consequence, they are now engaged in a search of their records back for twenty years or more trying to ascertain if Tyan was at some time an officer of the government or that he was on the bond of some officer that defaulted the idea being that if he was, that may be some money was due the government from him as principal or surety which could be pocketed from the amount. These inquiries will probably occudiscover that there is no good grounds for with holding any portion of the money appropriated to pay Tyan, they will probably be astonished to find that the Secretary of State has long be fore this drawn the money and had it paid to the beneficiary.

NOT FARMERS NOW.

Agricultural Statesmen Who Have Los Pride in Their Former Vocations.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 21.-For some reason of other the Democrats in the House who have conducted their campaigns largely on grounds of being farmers, are not proud of their vocation this year, and are not crying the fact from the hill-tops that they labor in the fields when not in Congress. It may be for the reason that they are supporting the Mills tariff bill, which strikes a direct blow at the agricultural interest. A newspaper correspondent who represents, among other journals, one of the leading agricultural periodicals of the country, was recently request ed by his employers to write a series of articles on the farmers in Congress, and he tells me that most of the Democrats in the House who have ed the elections in many districts into a mere | heretofore been proud of the fact that they own farms and sometimes work upon them, have re fused to talk about their farm life. I was present the other day with him when he ap proached Representative Dougherty, Florida. This man has not objected to being called a "farmer statesman," the "farm er's favorite," etc., when he has been before the people for nomination or election, but just now he does not want to talk about his farm work or farm interests. He flatly and insultingly re-fused to give any information concerning himself and his farm work, and said that it must not be spoken of in the press; that he wanted to be let alone; that if he was a farmer he didn't care to have it heralded over the country. It is singular, but it is almost invariably true, that the men who come to Congress from farms soon refuse to be recognized as farmers and pose as lawyers and as members of other professions. There is no class in either branch of Congress that receives more consideration than those coming from agriculture. In fact, an intelligent farmer can wield more influence in either house of Congress than any other man, because he is supposed to have greater influence with that class, and there being but few farmers in Congress, and the interest of the farmer coming up so continually, a farmer here has exceptionally good opportunity to make his influence and his energy felt. The manufacturer next ranks in nfluence, so far as occupation is concerned. The thing, however, that wields greatest power is intelligence based upon honor.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S WAY.

The Method of Refusing to Receive Callers in Vogue at the White House. Special to the Indianapolis Journal-

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- "If Mrs. Cleveland's way of refusing to receive callers is the style in Washington, I do not care to impose myself upon it," said a lady who formed the principal part of a group of women from the West, who called recently at the White House to see the first lady the land. "We went up this morning to p our respects to Mrs. Cleveland," she continued, "and, of course, we were largely prompted by curiosity. I have seen Mrs. Cleveland in public places several times, but I had a desire to take her by the hand, look into her eyes, and say a few words to her, because I admired her, and wanted to see how she appeared at short distance. We were informed at the door that Mrs. Cleveland was not receiving to-day, and that she could not see us. I insisted, however, that if it was not a hardship to her we would be grateful if she would only say 'howdy-do,' and shaks hands with us. The private secretary of the President said that he would take our cards to Mrs. Cleveland, with our compliments and request that we be received at any time and in the most convenient place in the house. waited for some time," continued the lady, "for the secretary's return, and when he finally did appear be handed back our cards and said that Mrs. Cleveland did not wish to receive us. It was a disappointment, of course, but we did not care for that near as much as we did for the manner in which our requests were answered. It is the first time I ever had a woman to send back my card when I called to pay my respects, and the cards were handed back to each of us in a manner and with a tone of expression which said: You can use these to call upon somebody else.' I think that if we could not be received by Mrs. Cleveland it would look more respectful if she had retained our cards. It would have led us to naturally think that our little mementoes would preserved, and that some day, probably through carelessness, the eyes of the mistress of the White House would rest upon our names. But, alas, they were sent back to us with thanks.'

IN AN UNCOMFORTABLE POSITION. Representatives Bynum and Matson Go or

Record in Opposition to Pensions, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 21.-Representatives Bynum and Matson were placed in an uncomfortable position in the House this afternoon, after the tariff bill was passed. Mr. McMillan, on the part of the majority, and especially the majority of the committee on ways and means, moved that, when the house adjourn to day, it be until next Wednesday. Bynum and Matson were committed to the support of this position, but the Republicans announced their opposition to adjournment, and moved that next Monday and Tuesday be devoted to consideration of pension bills, instead of wasted, as proposed by the Democrats. The yeas and nays were called upon the motion to adjourn till Wednes-day. Mr. Bynum voted for adjournment, therefore, recorded himself in opposition to proposed pension legislation. Matson saw trouble coming, and got up out of his seat and slipped out of the House till the roll was called and opportunity to record himself in oposition to pension legislation was passed. While the roll was being recalled with a view to catching members who were absent on the first call, Mr. Bynum arose and asked to have his vote changed. Republicans noted the uncomfortable position of the two Democratic members from Indiana, and smiled when they saw Bynum, who is a member of the committee or

ways ard means, change his position. His could

Indiana Republicans voted against adjournment. They favored the proposed pension legislation. As soon as this question was disposed of, Mr. Matson returned to his seat and voted on several other propositions which were immediately made.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

The Late Arrests Said To Be Merely a Prelude to Sensational Events in the Future.

CHICAGO, July 21. - A local paper says: "This is only a prelude," said a Central-station detective, speaking of the arrest of the Bohemian dynamiters. "Developments far more important and sensational will soon follow, and at least six more Aparchists, all Germans and prominently identified with the Haymarket riot. will be placed under arrest." It appears that since the northwest-side group, of which Fischer and Engel were members, was disbanded about a year and a half ago, a number of small anarchist groups , have been formed in various parts of the city. The groups are organized on a plan suggested by Johann Most and his associates in New York. Each group is composed of but three or four members, and is entirely independent in its actions. Whatever a group undertakes it does on its own responsibility. In case its existence is discovered, only its own few members are affected, and these can furnish the police information but about themselves. The members of one group know nothing about those of another, and the only way to communicate is through ciphers in Johann Most's New York paper, the Freiheit. "This system of organization makes operating among the Anarchists a hard task," said the detective. "It is hard to identify more than a certain number with one particular plot. Take, for instance, those Bohemians. They have undoubtedly been laboring under some outside influence; they have been assisted by some parties, but where that influence came from and who those parties are they certainly do not know themselves." "How do the police keep track of the Anarch-

ists?" asked the reporter. "It is simple," was the reply. "We have the sames of all the parties who read Most's paper, for only Anarchists read it. Here is another thing that was not noticed thus far," continued the detective. 'In case strong evidence is brought against the men aiready under arrest, and especially against those whose arrest takes place, the police of New York will be called upto 'run in' Johann Most. Most will then brought to Chicago and tried, together with the conspirators. Why, he is constantly inciting violence; his watchword in every number of his

paper is 'revenge,' 'revenge.' The arrest of the Bohemian plotters has caused great consternation among the Aparchists. They lay all the blame on the police, of course, and characterize the arrest of Hronek and comrades as a farce. The leading Bohemian of the city says, bowever: "The socialism of Lassalle did not suffice to some of our countrymen, it being a rather complicated and slow-working system. too difficult for some to comprehend; they, therefore, began to take a stronger stimulant-anarchism. As long as the Bohemian Anarchists stopped at brag, nobody paid any attention to them. That the leaders would take more decided action nobody expected nor was afraid of. But, to the surprise of everybody. their ignorant tools took to bombs and dynamite. And such being the case, it becomes an imperative duty with us to help crush out every remnant of anarchism. Men of sound discretion are not apt to manufacture bombs, and lunatics belong to an insane asylum. We have not the slightest doubt but that Bohemian anarchism in America will be a thing of the past in

THE TELEPHONE PATENTS.

a short time."

A Decision that Gives the Cushman People a Backset, but They will Continue to Fight.

CHICAGO, July 21 .- Judge Blodgett, in the United States Court, began, shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, to read his decision in the celebrated Cushman-Bell telephone litigation. The decision was very lengthy, but long before its reading was concluded the fact became evident that the rulings were in favor of the Bell company. The Judge held that Cushman, in order to make his claims good, must prove them beyond a doubt. On the contrary, the trial had left many of his points involved in doubt deeply. After the decision Judge Blodgett granted an injunction, restraing the Cushman company

from extending its services, particularly in In Dr. Cushman was in court to hear the decision, having ridden all night long to be present. He presented a hale appearance, despite his seventy five years. After the decision the Doctor said: "This does not settle the matter by a great deal. We shall take the matter up to the Supreme Court. The Drawbaugh people very nearly won their case, and they admit that our case is much stronger than theirs. One of the justices who decided for Bell has died, and Justice Lamar did not sit in the case. Judge Blodgett simply put up a man of straw and knocked it down again. He assumes that Bell's invention was practical from the start. Bell was exactly in the same fix that I was. Both he and I could get perfect articulation and all that makes speech. The only thing we lacked was the volume of sound. When the Blake transmitter was invented that made his machine practicable. My old talking-box, with a Blake transmitter, is as good as any commercial telephone to-day. We were both in the same boat, only I had been in it since 1851."

Dr. Cushman says that he has still in his possession the contract which the Bell company made with him, paying him \$100 a month for doing nothing but silence about his invention.

Reverend Potter's Services Again Utilized. New York, July 21.-Rev. D. C. Pôtter, the Baptist divine who united the Duke of Marlborough and Mrs. Hamersley, to-day performed a like service for Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, formerly Miss Jennie Smith, and sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and William G. Tiffany, who is forty-three years old, and a son of Professor Tiffany, of Harvard, and a nephew to August Belmont. Mrs. Yznaga was a divorced woman and an Episcopalian. as is Mr. Tiffany, and hence recourse to the same minister who helped the divorced Dake recently to wed Mrs. Hamersley. The groom, though a native of Baltimore, has long been a resident of San Francisco, where he met Mrs. Yznaga while she was securing her divorce. Tiffany has been secretary of American legation, at Vienna, is a collector of choice brandies, which he can afford, for he is worth a million. The marriage was private.

Stage Robbed by One Man. SAN LUIS OBISPOR, Cal., July 21.-The stage running between this place and Templeton was robbed by a masked man last night while crossing the mountains, about five miles from here. The robber ordered the driver to stop and immediately covered him with a revolver. He then compelled the passengers, six in number, and the driver, to alight from the stage, and covered the heads of all with a mask. They were passed in a row and robbed of about \$500. There was a ledy plassenger, but nothing was taken from her. The driver was then ordered to throw off Wells & Fargo's express box and the United States mail bags. The box was chopped open and the contents, which are supposed to have been about a thousand dollars, taken. The mail also was opened and a number of letters examined. The robber then collected his booty and disappeared up the mountains. A sheriff and posse are now in pursuit.

Losses by Fire.

SANTA FE. N. M., July 21.-A disastrous fire occurred this morning, by which the Catron Building, containing the opera-house, postoffice, Daily New Mexican office. Weltman's book and news stand, and Catron, Knoeble & Clancy's extensive law library and offices was destroyed and several other buildings badly damaged. The losses aggregate \$70,000, with insurance of

Boston, July 21.-A large wooden building, three stories high, on Main street, Cambridgeport, used as a carriage factory and as a sale stable, was burned to-night, with a considerable stock of carriages and horses. Total loss, \$30,000; partly insured. St. Louis, July 21 .- Fire in the Pacific Oil Company's works last night, damaged the build-

ing to the amount of \$5,000 and stock \$10,000.

Killed by a Train. esselal to the Indianapolis Journal MONTPELIER, Ind., July 21 .- J. C. Maddox was struck by the engine of a freight on the Ft. W., C. & L., at 10:30 to-day, and killed. The engine and four cars passed over the body. Mr. Maddox's horse frightened and started down the track ahead of the engine. The horse escaped, but he was thrown in front of the engine. Mr. Maddox was one of the prominent men in this past of the State. He was a lawyer, past sevways and means, change his position. He could enty years of age, but vigorous as many men at not, however, change his sympathy. All of the lafty. He was very wealthy.

THE BURLINGTON DYNAMITERS.

Peculiar Developments Yesterday-Bowles Clearly Implicates Bauereisen.

CHICAGO, July 21 .- A peculiar state of affairs was developed to-day when the case of conspir acy against Chairmen Hoge and Murphy, of the Burlington strike, was called in court. Neither of the accused was present, and Frank Collier, attorney for the Burlington company, and representing the prosecution, surprised everybody in hearing by a request that the case be continued. Lawyer Collier explained his reason for this strange action by saying: "Hoge and Murphy are now out of the city on an extensive tour, doing virtually the company's work." Counsel for the defense made no objection to a continuance. The court granted a postponement of one

Hoge's clerks, the informers, Kelly and Me-Gilvary, were held to the grand jury in \$500 bonds each this morning. The prisoners have been held in custody at the central police station, and after their examination they were taken back there for safe keeping.

The trial of the charges against John A. Bauereisen, accused under the State laws of procur ing dynamite to be brought into the State for illegal purposes, came up before Justice Lyon, to-day. All the attorneys were present, and so were the two informers, J. A. Bowles and Alexander Smith. Bowles was the first witness, and he succeeded in making out a complete case against the defendant. He said that after secret meeting of the Brotherhood Sauereisen told him that dynamite could be used with good effect, and he asked the witness if he could get some. The latter replied in the affirmative. The witness then said: "Bauereisen gave \$7.50 with which to purchase it. then came to Chicago, but could not get any here, and I went to Noblesville, Ind., where got a pound and a half and brought it back to Chicago. I brought it to the Grand Pacific, and left it in room No. 34. Down stairs I met Bauereisen and told him that I had it. He wanted me to take it to Aurora, but I would not, and he then asked me to take it to George Clark, at Galesburg, and gave me a ten-dollar bill. I took it to Clark, and returning to Aurora, told Bauereisen that I had delivered it. He then asked me to get some more. I told him," continued Bowles, "that Clark had used it up, and he gave \$9 to get more. I went to Indiana, get more dynamite, and brought it back. I showed it to Mr Hoge---

Attorney David was unable to catch his breath sufficiently to shout an objection, but his wildly and he was told to mind what he had showed to Hoge. This was the only sensational feature of the trial. Smith was then called, and he substantially repeated his testimony given before Commissioner Hoyne. Bauereisen was held to the Chrimical Court under bonds of \$3,500, which he readily furnished.

At Aurora, Ill., this morning, ex-engineer lugust Koegel, a prominent Brotherhood man and striker, was awakened by a deputy sheriff and escorted before a justice, on the charge of assisting Bauereisen, Bowles and the remaining alleged conspirators in procuring, storing and distributing dynamite, knowing at the time that the explosives were to be used for the purpose of injuring the property and business of the Burlington road. Koegel was not surprised, pleasantly acknowledging that he rather expected a visit from the officer, and cheerfully accompanied him to the justice's office, where he furnished bonds of \$5,000 for his appearance on Wednesday next. Bowles was a former roommate of Koegel's, and the testimony of the former that he had left some dynamite in his room at Heck's Hotel was probably the cause of the arrest. Koegel denies all knowledge of the dynamite said to have been in his room. A local paper says: "The settlement of the

Burlington strike does not seem as probable as

it did a few days ago. While Hoge, Murphy

and Hall, following Chief Arthur's advice, are swinging around the circle, the chairmen of the grievance committees are holding daily sessions in this city. The change of front among those gentlemen during the last forty-eight hours is remarkable. Two weeks ago the most radical strikers would have accepted the slightest concession from the company, and would have returned to work, admitting defeat of the Brotherhood. To-day these same men are declaring that nothing but an unconditional surrender on the part of the company will be accepted the victorious strikers. This is not the talk of one or two Burlington strikers, but is the unanimous expression of leading Brotherhood men who are in the city as representatives of thousands of men of the great Western roads. The radicals have obtained a complete ascendency on all of the Western and several of the Eastern roads. Many of the chairmen of grievance committees now in session have no hesitation in saying that a general strike could be declared if such a measure would by any possibility aid the Burlington strikers. They declare that a great mistake was made when the boycott was raised. Chairman Vrooman, of the Union Pacific grievance committee, said yesterday that the engineers will continue to demand what they struck for-31 and 4 cents per mile, the abolition of classification, etc. and the re-instatement of the strikers. He spoke within the hearing of a dozen members of the general grievance committee, all of whom emphatically dorsed and applauded Vrooman's position. The radicals declare that Hoge has no authority to represent the strikers in the trip over the Burlington road. They rejoice that his proposition for a settlement is being generally rejected, and seem to have considerable inside knowledge concerning the reasons therefor. The resumption of the boycott against the 'Q has been openly advocated by the men in Chicago who were instrumental in having it declared off. They are never tired of stat ing that its abandonment was the one great mistake made by the strikers and their supporters on other roads. From all accounts the company held out certain inducements to the strikers in case of a formal declaration that the strike was off. It seems that the radicals have taken this offer as an indication that the company is weakening and now propose to renew the fight all along the line. Agents have been scouring the States of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, noting the condition of the crops and forming an estimate of the amount of grain transportation to be done this fall and winter. All reports coincide in admitting that the crop will be one of the heaviest harvested for twenty years. On this they base their hopes

of the success of the boycott." Scandal and Suicide.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 21 .- A decided sensation was created here yesterday which is the talk of the town. At 3 o'clock, Henry Hirner, a prominent and well-to-do citizen, appeared at the office of Alderman Donohue and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Henry Leim, a prominent hotel-keeper, charging him with being intimate with his wife. Five minutes before Mrs. Hirner, on her knees, made full confeesion to her husband and implored him to keep it quiet. The husband cried: "My God! how can I keep such a thing quiet? Your confession comes like a lightning bolt, and will kill me." Mrs. Hirner replied: "I can't stand the disgrace; I will kill myself," and she swallowed the contents of a two-ounce bottle of laudanum. She cannot live. She has three children.

Litigation Over the Wathen Estate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, July 21. - The initial suit over the big estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Wathen, deceased, was instituted in the Circuit Court today, by M. Z. Stannard, attorney for Mr. Holman, who is a nephew of the deceased. action is to contest the will of Mrs. Wathen, and among other things alleged in the complaint is that Mrs. Wathen was of unsound mind when the will was executed, and that she was induced by her two sisters, Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Parker, of New Albany, to go to that city and make the will leaving all the property to them. It is a well-known fact that the lady has been of unsound mind for several years, and recently a guardian was appointed to manage her affairs.

Educational Prizes. San Francisco, July 21.—The committee on awards on school exhibit of the National Educational Association held its session last evening. The first prize of \$500, for State exhibits, was dirided, \$300 going to Missouri and \$200 to Massachusetts. A special prize of \$200 was awarded the St. Louis manual training school. At a meeting of the newly elected board of directors of the National Educational Convention, a motion was carried that the selection of the place of meeting for the next convention be referred to the president, secretary and treasurer, with power to decide upon the place of meeting, and to select Nashville, Tenn., provided all arrangements could be properly made there in the way of accommodations, etc.

The Case of Rev. Dr. Warren New York, July 21 .- In the United States Cirenit Court, yesterday, Judge Wallace, on the application of United States Attorney Walter, signed the decree overruling the demurrer of the rector. church warden, etc., of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the action brought against them by the United States. The suit was brought by the United States under the alien contract law to

penalty, and costs, will be entered immediately on behalf of the United States. The case will probably be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Facts Concerning That Alleged Inter ference with a Democratic Meeting. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Noblesville, Ind., July 21.-After being

persuaded for three weeks the Democracy of Hamilton county came out, Saturday, to ratify the nomination of the bandanna. The leaders had gone throughout the county and made a great effort to perpetrate a big surprise on the Republicans by a spontaneous outpouring of the Democracy, but the only surprise was the smallness of the crowd. The orator of the occasion was ex-Secretary of State W. R. Myers. The citizens of the city had arranged to erect a permanent arch across the street at the northeast corner of the public square, to be illuminated by natural gas, and it was lighted that evening for the first time; conse quently a goodly number of citizens had came upon the street to see the new arch, which seemed to attract more attention than the ex-Secretary. The court-room had been lighted arranged, and was open, ready for the speaking. The band engaged for the occasion by the Democratic managers, as well as their drum corps, were blowing and beating lustily to induce the Democracy to assemble. Instead of going to the court-room, F. M. Trissal mounted the steps at the east entrance of the courthouse and introduced Representative Foster, of Anderson, who tried to speak against the band and drum corps, both of which were there blowing and beating at the special instance of the Democracy. At this time Mr. Myers appeard, and he and Foster, being unable to quiet their own bands, announced that the Republicans would not allow them to speak in the open air, and they then went to the courtroom, where the speaking continued without any disturbance whatever. Concerning this the following appeared in Monday's Sentinel: Last Saturday night, at our great demonstration

the Republicans interfered with the meeting and tried to break it up. The Hon. W. R. Myers, after trying to deliver his speech in the court-house yard, was so much disturbed by the Republicans that he was compelled to adjourn to the court-room. The Captain's speech was a splendid effort. Balidozing Republicans an't scare him.

All of which is absolutely and unqualifiedly a false statement. Mr. Myers did not attempt he in any manner or at any time disturbed by Republicans, and the Sentinel's dispatch has been regarded here as a joke until it was | and all were drowned save Jones. The bodies learned, to-day, that in certain quarters it was believed and was perhaps doing Republicans injury. There cannot be found anywhere in the State a more earnest, enthusiastic, goodnatured set of men than are the Repulicans of Hamilton county, and they are gentlemen and do not interrupt public speaking. As to whether the Democrats of Hamilton county ever disturb public meetings, or threaten and do violence to public speakers, the Hon. Frederick Douglass is a competent witness.

Organization in Boone County.

Special to the Indiarapolis Journal LEBANON, July 21. - Last night the Lincoln League of Lebanon was reorganized, with E. T. Lane president, and I. M. Kelsey secretary. The membership is seventy-five, which will be largely increased. At the meeting last night an able speech was made by Thomas Waldon, who has heretotore been a eading greenbacker. A Harrison club was, on Friday night, organized at Advance, in Jackson township, one of the strongest Democratic townships in the county, with a membership of fifty-seven. Pratt Sayles was chosen president and Chas. Hunt secretary. At this meeting speeches were made by D. C. Scull and O. E. Kelley. The Young Men's Republican Club of Lebanon now has a membership of 124. Lebanon has a woman's Harrison club, with a membership of thirty. The Republican county convention will be held next Saturday, after which the war will begin in earnest.

Veterans of '36 and '40.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal PERU, July 21 .- Miami county shows, to present date, nine voters for General Harrison in 1836 and twenty-nine in 1840. In 1836-George Hackley, L. Cory, Wm. Cline, H. Jenness, Daniel Reeder, J. W. Timberlake, William Smith, Jacob Coucher, L. Roberts. In 1840-O. P. Webb, Louis Adkinson, A. Rader, John Marshall, James Leas. J. Eppler, R. Pence, A. Miller. O. Banks, J. Fennimore, J. Thomas, Wm. Huffman, Wesley Wallick, Philip Klingelsmith, M. Carl, Samuel Phillabaum, G. Tiber, J. Wilhelm, George Shanman, J. Sullivan, W. Harries, J. Cleland, Eli Stitt, Thomas Clemens, H. L. Hawley, Daniel Lockwood, H. Hall, Isaac Tal-The Republican boom is continuing through-

out the county, new interest taken, clubs rapidly forming and enlarging with an enthusiasm which augurs well toward the large Republican majority in November.

Vanderburg Veterans of '40.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 21.—Several days ago about thirty-five veterans, who supported and voted for Gen. William H. Harrison in 1836 and 1840, assembled in the Young Men's Republican club-rooms and effected an organization under the name of the Tippecance Veteran Club of Vanderburg County. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. W. G. Ralston; first vice-president, John Greek; second vicepresident, Capt. Wm. Reavis; secretary. H. K. Wells. At a meeting of the club, held to night, fifteen new names, comprising a number of the oldest and most prominent business men of the stenographer writes from the machine's dicthe city, were enrolled, and it was decided the club will go in a body to Indianapolis within a few days to pay their respects to General Har-

Jollification at Rural.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WINCHESTER, July 21 .- Some days ago Dr. R. W. Tisor, ex-postmaster at Rural, five miles south of this city, declared his intention of abandoning Democracy and coming over to the party which stands for right and equal justice. As he has been a prominent Democrat in the county, much excitement is the result. To-day about 3.000 Republicans assembled at his home, raised a magnificent pole ninety feet in height, listened to three rousing speeches, and enjoyed a general good time. Dr. E. W. Hamon, who has been the life of

the Prohibition element in this county, has joined the Lincoln League Club, and publicly announced his intention to vote for Harrison and Morton. The Doctor is an able speaker. He will shortly deliver an address, in which he will state his reasons for the step he has taken.

Democratic Ratification at Lafayette, Special to the Indianapolis Journal

LAFAYETTE, July 21 .- The Lafayette Democrats were a little slow in ratifying the St. Louis nominations, but they got at it to-night, and tin horns, brass bands, a traction engine, and every conceivable noise-producing instrument was employed. Governor Gray and Charles L. Jewett arrived about 3 o'clock, and were booked for speeches. It was the largest demonstration the Democrats ever held in Lafayette, delegations being present from Benton and other counties.

Col. Nelson at French Ltck.

special to the Indiana. our Journal. FRENCH LICK, Ind., July 21.-Col. Tom Nelson opened the campaign for Harrison to-night. A big crowd was present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The Colonel was in one of his happiest moods, and made a rousing speech. The campaign opens brilliantly in this part of the

Tipton County Prohibitionists. special to the Indianapolis Journal

TIPTON, July 21.-The Prohibitionists met here to-day and nominated the following county ticket; Representative, Rev. A. Wilson; prosecuting attorney, Milo Patterson; treasurer, H. Copperek; sheriff, T. J. Comstock; surveyor, John Van Buskirk; commissioners, C. Hornell, Green Lilly.

For Porter and Kercheval.

special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Ind., July 21.-The Republican county convention here to-day instructed delegates to the State convention for Albert G. Porter for Governor, and for Samuel E. Kercheval, of Spencer county, for Reporter of the Supreme

Tipton County Republicans. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TIPTON, July 21 .- The first voters and Re publicans in general of this city and county are making arrangements to pay their respects exact the penalty for bringing Rev E. Walpole
Warren to this country from England to preach
under contract. A judgment for \$1,000, the full a body, and the General can rest assured that it gaged."

will be a lively crowd, as he has a large num ber of enthusiastic supporters in Tipton county. The day for the visit has not been definitely determined, but will probably be some time

during the coming week.

A Republican First Voters' Club was organized here to-night with sixty-two members. The following officers were elected: President, S. E. Ault; vice-president, Chas. Loucks; secretary, Harry Benkley; captain, Frank Hancock.

Business Embarrasements.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal GREENFIELD, Ind., July 21.-E. B. Grose, druggist, made an assignment this morning. The assignee is one of his clerks, Mr. Wood I. Walker, who is also a preferred creditor. The preferred debts will amount to between \$5,000 and \$6,000, and the other indebtedness is a few thousand dollars more. The assests will amount to probably \$8,000 or \$9,000.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.-The store of S. L. Andrews & Co., clothiers, was closed to-night on chattel mortgages. The liabilities are about \$40,000; assets unknown as yet.

Pera's Gas Wells.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal PERU, Ind., July 21.-The new Reynolds gas well, a few miles north of Xenia, the property of the Peru Gas and Pipe-line Company, shows an enormous pressure, and is almost the equal of the great Abbott. The output is over 6,000,-000 feet. Six wells are now awaiting the completion of the pipe-line, with a showing of 22,-000,000 feet every twenty-four hours. Arrangements are now being made for the organization of a Board of Trade, besides active and energely measures to boom the city.

Fatal Boiler Explosion. EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 21.-A boiler explosion occurred about 7 o'clock yesterday moreing, at Tell City, on the Ohio river, seventy miles above here. A portable saw-mill boiler burst and killed Charles Mayers, a laborer. The fireman, Wm. McKinley, was badly injured. The boiler and the mill were blown to pieces. The man killed leaves a wife and two children.

He was fearfully mangled. Obituary.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 21.-James T. Clark. general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, died to-night, of perito-nitis. He was taken ill in Ohio, while returning from the East, four days ago, but it was not believed until to-day that his illness would prove fatal. He was one of the best-known railroad men in the West.

Four Lives Lost by Drowning. BROOKFIELD, Mass., July 21 .- W. B. Jones. his wife, daughter and two grandchildren rowed on Podunk pond this afternoon. One of children fell in the water, the father plunged for it, those left in the boat in a fright upset it

were recovered. Steamship News. NEW YORK, July 21 .- Arrived: City of Chester, from Liverpool; Rhaetta, from Hamburg. QUEENSTOWN, July 21 .- Arrived: Servia, from

New York. DOVER, July 21. - Arrived: France, from New

Appointed a Special Agent. NEW YORK, July 21.-Frederick Hesse, a lifeong member of Tammany Hall and a prominent German, has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury Department, with orders to report for duty at St. Louis.

Farmer Charged with Forgery. SPRINGFIELD, O., July 21.-John Golden, a roung farmer, was arrested to-night on a charge f forgery. His victims are wealthy farmers His operations aggregated several thousan

ALL SAID "MARVELOUSP

When They Heard the Voice of the Graphophone, the New Wonder. Chicago Tribune A stout gentleman sat Thursday afternoon in a parlor at the Palmer House with the ends of two speaking tubes in his ears. A gray-haired gentleman sat beside him working the treadle of

what seemed to be a sewing machine. As the machine revolved the stout gentleman smiled. The crowd that stood around him smiled, too. Not a word was spoken. Then the stout man took the ends of the speak-

ing tubes from his ears, wiped his face, and broke the silence. 'Marvelous!" said he. "Gentlemen," said the gray-haired gentleman, who was Mr. Lombard, vice-president of the North American Phonograph Company, "this is the graphophone. This is the instrument which

the combined systems of Thomas Edison and Charles Sumner Tainter have produced." Mr. Lombard began with a little scientific lecture about the instrument. "The graphophone," he said, "is made in two forms; one to make records upon a cylindrical surface, the other upon a disk or flat surface."

"Wherein," asked a visitor, "does it differ from the phonograph?" "In recording sounds by cutting in wax instead of indenting a metal foil. Here are the waxed cylinders on which the sounds are recorded. Each weighs less than half an ounce.

They can easily be mailed." How does the graphophone work!" "It is provided with two diaphragms; one used in making the racord, the other in reproducing the sound. Upon a diaphragm three inches in diameter a steel point is attached, which cuts a minute hair-line in the surface of the waxed cylinder upon the agitation of the diaphraeme by a sound. The indentation is so slight as to be scarcely perceptible, and yet these records can be gone over time and again, and are just as perfect after a hundred repetitions as they were at first. Upon a cylinder six inches in length

by an inch and a quarter in diameter one is able to record at least five miputes' conversation."
"What is the practical use of a graphophone!" "To facilitate correspondence. All you wish to say is first spoken into the machine. Then

"And is the motor a treadle?" "Electric, water, spring, and weight motors can all be used. But the treadle is, perhaps, the Just as Mr. Lombard reached this point in his

liscourse a faint musical noise was heard. A neighboring graphophone having a trumpet attachment of paper was bursting into melody. One of Mr. Theodore Thomas's cornetists had blown patriotic and sentimental ballads into its system during the morning, and it was now restoring the captive airs to freedom. With the "Star-spangled Banner" and "Yankee

Doodle" it got along famously. It put into them just the flourishes which are dear to the soul of a German cornetist. In its subdued, squeaky way it reproduced the player's little tricks with ludicrous exactness, like Punch mimicking an operatic tenor. In the "Last Rose of Summer it stuck fast. It wheezed a little, squeaked a little, and absolutely refused to go on. Persussion was vain. "Anything but that." seemed to say; "anything but the 'Last Rose of

Then Mr. Lombard dictated a business letter to the graphophone. It was from an imaginary Mr. Brown to an imaginary Mr. Jones about the maginary lease of an imaginary house. Everybody put the earpieces in his ears. First a buzzing was heard, as though water were rushing in: next the beating on the ear-drum which one feels in a diving-bell; and last, in full round sounds, the complaint of Mr. Brown about Mr. Jones and his lease. The expression on the faces of all listners was the same-a blank at first, a movement of displeasure as the bubbling began, a smile of incredulity as Mr. Brown's opening words were heard, a broad smile of leasure as Mr. Brown's intentions were disclosed, and finally a removal of the earpieces and a cry of "Wonderful!"

"Where is Mr. Summers's song!" asked Mr. Mr. Summers had been singing. His sons was lying around somewhere on one of the waxed cylinders. When the cylinder was found and adjusted the graphophone told in Mr. Summers's deep bass notes what Mr. Summers would do "When Gabriel was a blowing his

Then two gentlemen held a conversation and the graphophous recorded what both of them said. What they said was uncomplimentary, They chaffed each other furiously. But the graphophone didn't care. It recorded every thing | upartially.

So there was much applause and general en thusiasm about the invention. "Its advantages," said Mr. Spruance, "are many. You can dictate answers to your letters as you read them. You are not dependent on the stenographer's hour of coming. You can dictate in the dark. And you can, if you please, send your spoken

answers by mail without having them copied at So that the youth who has proposed to a maiden can receive a waxed cylinder in return. and, taking it to a graphonhone in the solitude of his room, can put the tubes to his ears and hear the soft answer, "Yes."

A Cautious Couple,

Harper's Bazar. Gwendolen (in shady path)-"Won't you take my hand here, George George-"No; somebody'll see us and think we're pretty lovesick for a married couple. Gwendolen (coaxingly)-"They won't thinks we're married at all; they'll think we're only ca-